NSC BRIEFING

3 June 1959

BACKGROUND: SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE

- I. Soviet selective trade with industrial West (18 percent of its trade) consistent with its desire for economic security and self-sufficiency--insulation from fluctuations and dependence on external sources.
 - A. Trade largely exchange of raw materials and fuels for technologically advanced western equipment, purchase of which saves time it would take to develop.
 - B. Current Soviet tactics injecting demands for credit into trade negotiations probably largely to develop new friction between free world countries and enhance competitive drive for expansion of trade with USSR.
 - C. Soviet 7-year plan not formulated on basis that credits would be available.
 - D. Any credits USSR receives will be a convenience to them, enabling procurement technoligically superior equipment now and deferring payment until end of 7-year plan.
- II. Trade with underdeveloped areas (10 percent of Soviet trade) primaril politically inspired -- to reduce western and increase Soviet political influence. This trade not necessarily economically unsound. USSR purchases foodstuffs and raw materials in exchange for Soviet manufactured goods which cannot compete in Western markets.
 - A. To support trade and aid to this area, Soviets established in

 1957 a State Committee under Council of Ministers to administer

 economic relations.

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- B. Furthermore, to bring full weight of bloc to bear in underdeveloped areas--bloc activity in this field coordinated through
 CEMA.
- C. Trade with other Bloc countries (72 percent of Soviet trade)
 designed to mutually support growth of communism and reinforce
 bloc ties.
 - 1. Trade aids the USSR in political and economic domination of EE satellites.
 - Trade encourages economic integration, drawing together the resources and productive capacity of the Soviet bloc.